ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 49. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855. WHOLE NO. 299.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1855.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent. which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

BLANK WARRANTS

For Sale at this Office.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President,

Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

Including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels, $1-1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government, are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞ Special attention is called to cheapness, health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*

I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*

Burnsville, March 22, 1855. w8

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants. *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly,"

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1 600 Beaver Skins,
1,000 Otter "
10,000 Coon "
10,000 Gray Fox "
10,000 Red Fox "
10,000 Black Fox "
10,000 Wild Cat "
20,000 Mink "
50,000 Opossum "
50,000 Rabbit "
50,000 Muskrat "

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4 1855. tf

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville Dec. 21, 1854.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

Joseph Brittain, Adm. of Jas. Garrison, dec'd, vs. Henry Garrison, and others.

Petition for Sale of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State; on motion of Plaintiff's Attorney, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Samuel Garrison, W. R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, WM. S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH, *C. C. C.*

April 12—6t Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Winter Term, 1855.

Mary Garrison, vs. Henry Garrison, and the other heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State; it is, on motion of plaintiff's Attorney, ordered by the Court that they do appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, WILLIAM S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH, *Clk.*

April 12.—t6 Printer's fee $6.

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8, 1855. tf

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

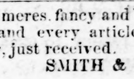
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Scene in Court.

Judge—Bring the prisoner into court.

Pete—Here I is, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when it was all a fire.

Judge—We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live?

Pete—I ain't particular, as the oyster said when axed if he'd be fried or roasted.

Judge—We don't want to hear what the oyster said, or the turpentine either. What do you follow?

Pete—Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he run over the little nigger.

Judge—We don't care anything about the locomotive. What's your business?

Pete—That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table.

Judge—That comes nearer the line, I suppose.

Pete—Altogether in my line, as the rope said when it was choking the pirate.

Judge—If I hear any more absurd comparisons I will give you twelve months imprisonment.

Pete—I am done, as the beefsteak said to the cook.

Judge—Now, sir, your punishment shall depend upon the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going round the docks.

Pete—No, sir, I can't go round the docks without a boat, and I hain't got none.

Judge—Answer me, how do you get your bread?

Pete—Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat tater.

Judge—No more of that stupid insolence. How do you support yourself?

Pete—Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on a cheer.

Judge—I order you now to answer this question correctly: How do you do?

Pete—Pretty well, I thank you, Judge.—How do you do?

Judge—I shall have to commit you.

Pete—Well, you've committed yourself first, that's some consolation.

AWFUL AFFAIR IN WISCONSIN.—The Chicago Tribune learns from a private letter from Beloit, Wisconsin, the following particulars of an awful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23d ult:

The wife of a citizen of that town was awakened from her sleep on the morning of the 23d by a noise which she heard in the adjoining apartment. In a moment more she saw a gleam from a dark lantern, held by a man in that room, and screaming with affright awoke her husband, who was sleeping at her side. As he sprang from the bed, the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Snatching a double barrelled gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly.

Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceed to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognise in the mangled body of the dead robber *his own son!*

Upon returning to his house, the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window open, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.

THE ELECTION AT LOUISVILLE.—KNOW NOTHING TACTICS.—Although the Know Nothings of this city have no blood of murdered victims clinging to their skirts, like their brethern in Cincinnati, yet their acts here were quite as disgraceful on election day as were the Cincinnati riots. We allude to the conduct of Know Nothing officials in the Second and Eighth Wards. After ten o'clock a. m., a foreigner was not allowed to vote in Second Ward, and the same policy was pursued in the Eighth Ward after one o'clock p. m. Men who have voted in this city for the last ten years were rudely thrust back from the polls by Know Nothing officials and their hired ruffians. Four hundred voters of the Second Ward were not allowed to vote.—While these disgraceful proceedings were being carried on outside, the officers inside were calling for "more voters." These things may seem incredible to civilized communities not under Know Nothing rule, but they are facts, damning facts, and can be substantiated by hundreds of the best men of our city. The proceedings of Saturday were planned in the Know Nothing councils of this city beyond all question, they were carried out by Know Nothings, and may be set down as Know Nothing tactics. This, then, is the party that arrogates to itself the title of "Americans," and which is to preserve the purity of the ballot box. It is a disgrace to the American name, and the conduct of the leaders of this party has been such as every true American should blush to own or approve of.—*Louisville Times, April 10th.*

☞ At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, there is a dreadful scarcity of women. In one house were found nineteen bachelors and only one married couple. The editor entreats the ladies to come out there.

Among the curious acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, is one for debarring students the privilege of running up an account for drink or food, including confectionery, and for carriage hire. Inn-holders, confectioners, stable keepers, &c., are forbidden to give credit to any student of any educational institution in the State, whatever his or her age or character may be.

Birds are the poor man's music, and flowers are the poor man's poetry.

For the News.

Character of the Opposition.

The people of this District have now a fair opportunity of seeing something of the *practical* working of Know Nothingism. Its politico-religious head is showing itself. The first step towards a union of Church and State is developing. The *politicians* have fought Mr. Clingman in vain for many years. The people have stood by and sustained him. But Know Nothingism is developing a new system of tactics. The old political leaders have to acknowledge the introduction of a new element into the canvass, and one of which they never dreamed even in the palmiest days of Whiggery. It was reserved for the new order to bring to light and use this novel engine of political destruction. I am not astonished at its introduction. It is the legitimate fruit of the Upas tree of Know Nothingism. Mr. Clingman has sustained himself as a politician—he has served his District so faithfully that not even his bitterest enemy dare question a single vote or act. His record is faultless, and his opponents are dumb on this subject. But lo! Know Nothingism has brought forth a "second Daniel" to sit in judgment upon the faithful and tried servant of the people! A new era has dawned upon us—a new light has arisen, and by its dimly flickering rays the freemen of this District are exhorted to be governed, rather than by their own judgment and sense of right.

The wonderful discovery has been made that Mr. Clingman is a "*wicked*" man! And it is even insinuated that he is not as clear of sympathy with Roman Catholicism as he might be!! I confess that no language can adequately express the unmitigated disgust I feel at this exhibition of pharisaical hypocrisy. It is superlatively revolting, and if I am not greatly deceived in my estimate of the character of the people of this mountain region, it will be universally loathed by all classes.—It is well known that Mr. Clingman is a protestant in principle, as are all his family and relatives. He is not a member of any church it is true; but I will venture the assertion that the Know Nothing candidate will be fully as "wicked" as Mr. Clingman—that he will not be a church member, and that the pious pharisee who thinks Mr. Clingman so "wicked," will vote for him! I think Mr. Clingman has more of the *true spirit* of christianity than his assailants. *He* is not found waging a bitter and ruthless war upon his fellow-citizens because of their religious opinions.

It is urged against him that he quotes from the bible "irreverently." How did the sapient discoverer arrive at this information? Certainly not from the language or manner of Mr. Clingman. Or has he the power, generally believed to belong only to the Deity, of reading men's hearts? He makes his quotations with respect and reverence, so far as the eye of man can see. Beyond this point, he is responsible only to the Supreme.

Let the people understand this matter. Despairing of being able to defeat Mr. Clingman by the use of ordinary and legitimate weapons of political warfare, the Church is attempted to be dragged into the contest and arrayed against him—the prejudices of church members kindled, and the "bulls" of Know Nothingism are to be issued, commanding the religious part of the community to vote against him, because he is a "wicked" fellow! The Pope, in his best days, was never guilty of a more flagrant and outrageous attempt to lord it over God's heritage and to bind the consciences of men!

This is the first demonstration of the kind ever made in this District—the first effort to unite Church and State—and I call upon good men of all parties, sects and creeds, to put their heel upon the monster and crush it ere it ripen its fruits of moral and political death. Mr. Clingman is not before the people for a church office, and I would ask the freemen of this District if they are ready at the bidding of a few arrogant dictators to sacrifice their cherished political rights and opinions, and to walk up to the ballot box and vote to fasten upon their children the galling chains of a politico-religious despotism, more degrading than were ever worn by the subjects of the veriest despot on earth?

A FREE WHITE MAN.

For the News.

Correction Corrected.

MR. ATKIN: In the Spectator of the 21st ult. Col. Vance, the Commoner from Buncombe county, has seen fit to hold me up to the public in no enviable light, and however much I may have to regret coming in conflict with him through this medium, (having always since our acquaintance been on terms of intimate friendship,) nevertheless, duty to myself compells me to notice his article. I have no desire to do the Col. or any one else injustice; yet what I stated in a speech at Jewel Hill, and privately to individuals, I now reiterate; and I appeal to the Journals of the Legislature and to every member composing the House of Commons (the Col. excepted) to sustain the truth of what I have asserted. The petition of which the Col. speaks never was presented in the House of Commons.—Mr. Coleman, the Senator from this District, presented that petition in the Senate, and there it was lost on its second reading (I believe.) The petition from Little Sandy Mush was signed by 87 persons, and sent to me as their Representative, early in the session. I drew up a bill in compliance with their request, presented it, and had it referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. That Committee reported it back to the House favorably, and on its second reading Colonel Vance opposed its passage, upon the ground that he did not want any changes made in his county lines—that Buncombe was now just as he wanted it—that he was not willing that any should be added to or taken from, &c., &c.

JOHN YANCY.

Ivy, May 8th, 1855.

For the News.

Know Nothingism in Yancy.

Perhaps, Mr. News, you would like to hear how Know Nothingism is flourishing over here in Yancy. Great efforts have been making here for some months to get the thing in operation, but all in vain until Court week, when, by the aid of a few pettifogging politicians from other counties, the humbug got a small start in this community. But I am not in the least alarmed at the strides it is making here. They number not over fifteen at the highest in Yancy county, and they all avow that they know nothing of the matter.

On Tuesday of Court the miserable deception was shown up in all its deformity, by Mr. Clingman. The Court House was crowded as it never had been on any former occasion. Mr. C. took the animal by the horns in earnest, and by the time he got through "Sam" looked only moderate. While the speaking was going on, the Know Nothings could easily have been numbered. While true hearted Americans were cheering the speaker, the K. N's looked sick, sad, sour and sorrowful.

The humbug is taking the same shoot here that it has in other places. Among all the immortal fifteen that have joined the party here, there is not a Democrat nor a Southern Rights Whig in the crowd, and never will be. The truth is, our people loathe this new humbug more than any "ism" which has ever found its way into this country.

All kinds of means are used to get Yancy men into the order. They tell us that it is one of the most glorious things on earth, and that it is not an abolition, whig, democrat, or anti-Nebraska movement; but, say they, it is a great American, Union saving party. After saying all this, ask one of them if he is a member of this glorious party, and he begins immediately to avow upon his sacred honor that he is not one of them.

I heard it intimated during Court week that a gentleman by the name of Sam would run against Mr. Clingman. We wish to see him take the field. There is no doubt that Mr. Clingman will get one third more votes in Yancy county at the August election than he ever before received. If Know Nothingism is not stronger elsewhere than here, it is a very small concern. The people of Yancy cannot be hoodwinked by a few tricky politicians.

ANTI.

Burnsville, May 5th, 1855.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 17, 1855.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the people of Rutherford county, at Rutherfordton, on MONDAY of the ensuing Superior Court. Bear it in mind.

Know Nothing Convention.

"Samuel" has been in solemn council in our town. On Monday last, the Know Nothings assembled here in considerable force, for the purpose, as was understood, of making a nomination for Congress. We understand that a majority of the counties composing the District were represented.

The Convention met on Monday morning, and adjourned about 12 o'clock at night.—We are unable, in consequence of not having a reporter present, to give a full and satisfactory account of all that was said and done.—It was a *secret caucus*, and outsiders are left to guess at the "play" within. The speeches were no doubt as good as could be expected, *under the depressing circumstances.* The enthusiasm, we take it, did not rise above fever heat. After, as we suppose, due deliberation and a careful comparison of notes, the Convention, with all the solemn gravity and dignity becoming so important an occasion, resolved that the banner of Know Nothingism should be borne in this Congressional contest by Mr. LEANDER B. CARMICHAEL, of the county of Wilkes. Mr. Carmichael belongs to the "strictest sect" of old Federal Whiggery, and in all his political opinions, associations and antecedents, is emphatically an "old Fogy." He is a lawyer—has never been in public life, if we except two or three sessions he represented Wilkes in the Legislature—very little known beyond his own county, and in a majority of the counties of the District probably never was heard of. Personally he is a clever man, with little pretension to ability, and in his wildest dreams of ambition never travelled so far as the U. S. House of Representatives! "Sam," however, needs an advocate, *badly*, and in the absence of a more able champion, Carmichael has had the fortunes of that very questionable personage committed to his hands. Our old friend Leander will find a hard road before him. He has no ordinary man for a competitor, and before the first Thursday in August he will have abundant reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends!"

We understand he will be trotted out at once, and will meet Mr. Clingman at Moganton next week. We hope he will take the stump like a man, and as he is to advocate the cause of religious intolerance and proscription for opinion, let him do it *before the people* in the face of day, that they may be prepared to judge him and his cause fairly, and we have no fears but their verdict will be a righteous one.

Of all the delegates in attendance here, we know of but one Democrat among them.—This, we think, clearly establishes a charge which we have heretofore made, viz: that Know Nothingism is but a feeble attempt to galvanize and resuscitate the defunct carcass of Federal Whiggery. The delegates, with the single exception spoken of, as far as we have been able to learn, were old Whig politicians, many of whom have time and again had their wings clipped by the people. This ought to, and doubtless will, convince the Democrats and S. Rights Whigs of this District, if they are not already convinced, that the dark chambers of Know Nothingism are not suitable places for them.

A very prominent member of the order, a gentleman who has been much spoken of in connection with the nomination, remarked to us on Tuesday morning that Carmichael was the only chance—that more prominent men could not be induced to accept the nomination. New light we suppose has fallen upon their optics—"Samuel" it may be is not so omnipotent as they have tried to make the people believe—hence the prominent men of the party do not desire to be connected with him when the people meet at the ballot-box on the first Thursday in August to consign him to the grave. Sensible fellows! We begin to have some hope of them!

Does any one suppose that if the leaders of the party entertained the opinion that success is to perch upon their standard, Carmichael would have received the nomination! Not a bit of it! He would not have been heard of.

H. C. Female College.

Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D., has accepted the call to the Presidency of this institution. Dr. C. comes highly recommended as a teacher and a gentleman, in every way qualified to take charge of the institution. He is a graduate of the Wesleyan University—presided seven years over the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,—and was then called to a Professorship in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained seven years. He resigned his situation at Lebanon, in consequence of bad health, and removed to St. Louis, Mo., whence he was called to take the Presidency of the Odd Fellows Female College, Rogersville, Tenn., which last position he occupied up to the time of his acceptance of the Presidency of our College.

The friends of the College have every reason to anticipate for it a high degree of prosperity under the Presidency of Dr. C.

The next session of the College commences on the 3rd Monday of July next.

CHARTER SECURED.—We learn that the required amount to secure the charter r of a Rail Road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton has been subscribed. The subscriptions for the Road from Wilmington to Charlotte, are going on hopefully. Continued energy and activity will open up before our friends and neighbors of Rutherford a brilliant future.

Dr. Columbus Mills.

We had the pleasure a few days since of seeing in our village, (says the Spartanburg *Express,*) this distinguished gentleman, Senator from Rutherford and Cleveland counties in the North Carolina Legislature. We were gratified to see him in such fine spirits on the subject of the French Broad Railroad.—He represents the prospect in North Carolina as exceedingly flattering. We learned from him that the Convention to be held in Asheville on the 3rd of July next was expected to be a "*re-union*" of the friends of the old "*Charleston, Louisville* and *Cincinnati*" scheme—Delegations are expected to be at that meeting from not only *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, but also from *Ohio, Indiana* and *Illinois.*

DEATH OF JUDGE COLQUITT.—The telegraph announces the death, at Macon, Saturday, of the Hon. Walter T. Colquitt. Mr. Colquitt has long sustained a distinguished position in the State of Georgia and the Union. He first became distinguished at the bar, where, as an advocate, particulary in criminal cases, he has seldom had an equal, and passing through important offices, in the State, he was at length, in 1843, honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Church, and by his fervent eloquence did much for the cause of religion and the spread of that denomination throughout the State.

☞The latest folly enjoined by the goddess of fashion upon her abject devotees, the ladies of New York, is the wearing of bonnet ribands four feet long. The bonnets, meanwhile, continue to recede from public observation. They have long been invisible to the naked eye of the wearer; and they now threaten to run entirely to riband.

☞The cholera is said to have appeared at Havana.

EXCITEMENT IN MISSOURI.

The Platte (Missouri) Argus contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Weston, at which resolutions were passed declaring that self-defence required the expulsion of every person opposed to negro slavery—such persons being robbers and traitors, who had no right to the protection of law. They also ratified the proceedings at Parksville, declaring the only arguments against abolition papers to be the Missouri river, the bonfire and the rope. They pledged themselves to go to Kansas to help expel those engaged in corrupting slaves. A grand meeting was called at Parksville for the 5th inst.

☞A Mr. Turner, from North Carolina, died recently in California. We are requested to say that his friends can learn particulars by addressing Mr. James A. Reynolds, Sonoma, California.

☞The chinch bug and the hessian fly are injuring the wheat in parts of Virginia.

The Two Faced Humbug!

In this District, where there are not ten Catholics, the principal staple of Know Nothingism is abuse of the Catholic Church, and brazen faced demagogues are attempting to make the ignorant believe that the Roman Catholics are preparing to swallow them whole!

In Louisiana and California, where the Catholic population is comparatively large, all reference to that Church is avoided!

In reference to this, the Virginia Sentinel says—

"In Louisiana, precisely where the Catholics are strongest and consequently where they are most dangerous, if dangerous at all, there it is that Know Nothingism has abrogated its rule, and opened its council doors to them! This is what is done there; while people here, who never saw a Catholic, are made to feel that the Pope is on the point of swallowing them alive! Is this not enough to convince one as deaf as an adder and as blind as a mole that the Protestantism of the order is an element of mere political power, without one particle of religious principle in it? Why go against Catholics where they are weak, and fraternize with them where they are strong, if the organization be any thing else than a mere ruse to clutch the spoils of office?"

A few days since a Know Nothing State Convention was held at Sacramento, California. The Placer Times says that the convention rejected from the Know Nothing platform the religious test directed against Catholics. The Times adds:

"We cannot but congratulate our citizens at the utter repudiation which has thus been made of that religious intolerance which in the Northern and Eastern States constitutes the chief feature of the Know Nothing creed. We believe that no climate or soil in the world is so uncongenial to the growth of bigotry, whether upon matters of religion or otherwise, as California. Nature has been so liberal here in her bestowments, that cold indeed must be the feelings, bitter and unreasonable the prejudices, and hopelessly beclouded the mind, which would seek to proscribe an individual for the entertainment of an opposing religious creed. In rejecting, therefore, the religious test, one step has been taken, and a most important one, too, to relieve that order of a large amount of odium, which, no matter how successful it may be temporarily, must attach to it in the future."

Are not these facts enough to convince any man of the flagrant corruption and glaring dishonesty of the Know Nothing leaders?—Are they not convincing proof of our assertion last week, that a platform is built to suit every locality?

☞The last number of the Spectator contains a very long article, made up of the low flung blackguardism which has been belched forth by the Know Nothing press against the Grand Jury who, in the discharge of a sworn duty, asked information of Judge Saunders in reference to the legality of a secret oath bound political society. The comments of the Know Nothing press of this State upon that transaction, their dirty abuse of both Judge and Jury, ought to sink them so low in public esteem that they should never again be heard of. They have, however, manifested quite as much decency, and quite as much regard for the law, as could have been expected. The order have shown elsewhere, in the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati for example, that when the law stands in the way of the accomplishment of their purposes, it is no more than a cobweb in the way of a tornado.

We wish to call attention to the following comments upon the action of the Grand Jury, by the "*Guardian,*" a professed Temperance paper, published at Greensboro. The election will be over soon, and then the *neutral* (?) papers which have pitched into the fight with a zeal far outrunning knowledge, will retire up on their dignity, look as modest as a maiden, condemn political violence, and exhort the public to subscribe for a "good family and religious journal, free from party strife and bitterness!" Remember these *neutrals,* ye who believe in civil and religious freedom, and are opposed to persecuting your fellow-citizen for his religious opinions. Remember them, we say, and treat them as they deserve to be treated.

"We learn from the Asheville Spectator that the Grand Jury of Buncombe made a presentment at the last term of the Superior Court for that county against the "Know Nothings" "for conspiracy—against what, against whom?" the Spectator very justly asks. Now, if we enjoyed or desired the acquaintance of a gentleman known in some of the *border* counties of this State and Virginia, as Jesse Homes, the fool-killer, we would advise him to repair immediately to the *State* of Buncombe, as that is undoubtedly the section in which he is most needed. The Grand Jury certainly became jealous of this supposed society. Nature has saved them the trouble of joining the order."

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—An Artesian well in Selma, Ala., recently sunk about twenty feet below the surface of the earth. It was yieldig 500 gallons of water per minute when it sunk. It stopped running immediately, as did all the other wells in the vicinity.

The Wilmington Herald, of Mondy evening, hears of a rumor, to the effect that two white women were surrounded by the recent fire on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that before they discovered their situation every means of escape was cut off, and they perished in the flames.

Every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right.

Mrs. Partington says that there must be some sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they are always chanting their lays.

"Americans should Rule America."

"America must be governed by Americans," for the ten thousandth time exclaims Know Nothing organs and spouters. Is it not thus governed? In the first place, of the 23,191,876 inhabitants of the United States, by the last census, only 4,481,070 were foreign born—the majority of natives over foreigners being nearly *nineteen millions!*—With such a preponderance of Americans, is not the country likely to be ruled by Americans? In the second place, it is the theory of our government, that when a foreigner has conformed to all the requirements of the naturalization laws, he is just as good an American as were some of our fathers who conformed to them twenty, forty, or sixty years ago, and just as good an American as were some of those foreigners who were naturalized in the battles of the Revolution. Such is the theory of the Constitution, and such has been the practice under it.

We have discovered no other planks in the public platform of the 'new American party' than the two on which we comment. They are untenable. No party can stand upon them. They are rotten, and rest upon rotten timbers. They are, indeed, the merest claptraps. There is nothing in the proclaimed danger of political Romanism and foreign influence. All the talk about it is 'sound and fury, signifying nothing.' If we would know the real principles and the real objects of the 'new American party,' we must look to its OATHS. *They* comprise its platform. It is a huge political machine. We cannot misconceive it. Its essential idea is, as graphically described by a cotemporary, the subjection of the individual to the will of the Order. Before initiation he binds himself by oath, *in all things, political and social, to comply with the will of the Order.* After initiation, he is the abject slave of the Order, and cannot escape from his bondage without the consent of the Order. This is the letter of its constitution: *the Grand Council shall have power to decide upon all matters appertaining to* NATIONAL POLITICS. Thus the individual member barters away his independent judgment, and in *all matters appertaining to national politics* binds himself to submit to the dictation of the Grand Council. If the Grand Council say the Nebraska bill is an iniquity, he can no more dissent from their decision than a good Catholic can now dispute the immaculate conception of the Virgin. The Catholic takes his religious faith from Popes and Councils; the Know Nothing receives his political creed from a Council, too—not a council of men distinguished for piety and learning, but an irresponsible conclave of demagogues, without personal character or public reputation.

Thus is Know Nothingism obnoxious to the charge of which it accuses Catholicism.—Its indictment ogainst Papacy recites its own crimes against humanity. The Church of Rome was never more intolerant, the Council of Inquisition never more proscriptive, than this perfidious friend of Protestantism, this treacherous champion of religious liberty.

☞The Asheville Spectator calls the News "the Foreign and Roman Catholic organ."—This vulgarism could hardly have found its way into the columns of any decent journal. It manifests as much disregard for the intelligence of the community as it does for the love of truth. The Editor of the News is a native-born American and a protestant, and so are all his political associates in this District. Consequently, the Spectator has not spoken the truth. If that print is indulging the hope that the cause of religious intolerance and persecution, which it advocates, will be advanced by such senseless epithets, it has yet to learn the character of our people. It cannot by such clap-trap divert them from the odious, anti-republican and anti-christian character of the politico-religious abominations of Know Nothingism. Nor can it deter us by such blackguardism from the faithful discharge of our duty. We hold in utter contempt such epithets and the individual who makes use of them.

Speaking of "Foreigners," reminds us that the *London Times*, a devout hater of this country and its institutions, devotes a solemn article to its approbation of Know Nothingism. It patronises the new order with elephantine grace. No such good news as the organization of this party has been received from this side of the Atlantic in many a day. Nothing could be more acceptable. It is a sign of the decay of an enlightened public opinion in the United States; a sign all the more welcome because it comes at a period when the old systems of Europe are themselves falling to pieces, with nothing to save them unless republicanism is proved to be a folly or a fraud. Hence the cordial sympathy of the London Times for the Know Nothings. The secrecy of the conspiracy is its first charm. Secrecy is the soul of absolute power. Secrecy makes despotism invincible to oppress and to destroy. From secrecy springs a brood of bloody and inhuman expedients. The *coup d'etat* was conceived in secret. The order to muzzle the press was conceived in secret. It is in the secret recesses of consulting ministers and trembling kings that rights are denied to the struggling masses of the Old World, and denied, too, at the point of the bayonet. England's long career of aggression upon other nations—her seizure of territory not her own—her interference in the affairs of the distant and the unprotected—is a result of clandestine manœuvres. In the island of Cuba, among the horrid rites by which despotism avenges itself upon those who long for deliverance, *secrecy* is first. The private trial—the inquisitorial examination—the midnight sentence—the unheralded death!—these are the appropriate results of that fell science of espionage, by which the whispered thought is treasured up for the bitter day; the half breathed hope for rescue written in the book of doom; and the purest and best condemned to die while living in the observance of all their obligations to God and man. It is, indeed, a most propitious thing for the haters of free institutions, when in a land of light and of liberty, of public discussions and equal laws, of popular suffrage and universal education, secrecy is relied upon to make a party powerful for evil. Such a spectacle is worthy of the imperial approval of the London Times.

Again, the Know Nothings are entitled to English patronage, because they are governed as with a rod of iron, by a chosen few. This monarchical principle is faithfully copied by the secret party. The decree of a small body of leaders, chosen to dictate to those below them, and empowered to demand full obedience, is as faithfully observed by their oath-bound followers as the mandates of the Crown and the ministry are sustained and venerated in the Old World.

☞In the municipal elections at Petersburg, Va., the other day, "Sam" was routed, and the Democracy swept the city.

☞At Little Rock, Arkansas, flour is selling at $15 a barrel, and corn at $2 a bushel. Precious little to be had, at even that.

Rapid Decay of the Secret Conspiracy.

At the election in June, 1854, in the city of Philadelphia, less than a year ago, (says the Washington Union) the secret organization carried everything before them by majorities ranging from eight to eleven thousand votes. They took complete control of the immense interests of the corporation, from the mayor down to the scavengers; announced their indiscriminate proscription of native-American Catholics and adopted citizens who were Protestants; and proceeded to fulfil their pledges of helping to rule "America with Americans." After a little more that ten months of trial, they are put before the bar of public opinion again, and the result is their decided and almost entire overthrow. Their monster majorities have fallen to pieces. Their leaders have been hurled from the positions they have disgraced. Their attempts to govern have been failures, and their failures have resulted in adding new burdens upon an already over-taxed and debt-ridden community. Hordes of officials had been quartered upon the public, extravagant salaries had been still further increased, and a system of lavish expenditure adopted and carried into effect.—The result shows an enormous gain on the side of constitutional principles; and when we consider the amount of money actively used in the canvass, in the shape of official patronage, resulting from the administration of a city containing a population of half a million, and the vast horde of dependents in office, all at work to keep things as they are, the victory of Tuesday last is an extraordinary one, indeed.

But know-nothingism is dying out all over the Union from other causes.

A corrupt, fanatical, and profligate Legislature in New York has startled and alarmed the people of that State.

The fraud and violence upon the ballot boxes in Cincinnati have opposed it to universal scorn and derision in Ohio.

The "Hiss' affair in Massachusetts, followed by the outrage upon constitutional rights in the person of Judge Loring has excited against them the indignation and the contempt of New England.

The dissolute chartering of corporations of all kinds by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the attempts at bribery and corruption, and the general disregard of all considerations of sound policy, have finished it in Pennsylvani.

Never before has a party grown up and gone down so suddenly as this. We have, however, seen but the beginning of the end. Cincinnati and Philadelphia are but the *avant courriers* of the good time that is coming; and we do not doubt that a very few months will see the actors and the trumpery of this disgraceful farce removed from the stage of action and thrown into the mass of discarded lumber with other exploded experiments upon the credulity of the people.

☞Professor Bollman, of the Russian Agricultural Institute, has published a pamphlet on the potato rot, and he announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. This result was ascertained by repeated experiment conducted for a series of years. The temperature required to produce the desired result is not very clearly made out. Mr. Bollman's room, in which his first potatoes were dried, was heated to about 79 degrees, and much higher. By way of experiment, he placed others in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometer stood at 196 degrees, and more. He also ascertained that the vitality of the potato is not affected even if the rind is charred. This hint may be useful, and with similar experiments, carefully conducted, the fact may be established.

St. Louis, April 22.—The office of the Luminary, at Parkville, in this State, being suspected of freesoil tendencies, was attacked to-day by some 200 citizens of Platte county, who destroyed the fixtures and threw the printing press into the Missouri river. The editors' absence alone saved them from being tarred and feathered. The mob passed resolutions declaring the paper a nuisance, denouncing the editors, and threatening their lives, as well as those of other freesoilers.—It was also determined that no Methodist preacher should be allowed to preach in the county, on pain of tar and feathers for the first offence, and hanging for the second.

Girls have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws.

An Outrage.—A subscriber of the Herald of Truth, not long since, showed us a copy of that paper which he had just taken out of the post office at this place, and in the caption of the paper "Truth" was crossed with ink and "lies" written after it—making it read "Herald of Lies." Such wanton insults as this are beyond endurance, and should not be tolerated. It is hardly presumable that this act was done at the office of publication, or at the post office at Hendersonville, or in transitu in the mail bag from that place to this. Who then is responsible? The matter should be investigated.

Editor of Asheville News:

Our attention has been called to the above article, which appeared in the Asheville Spectator of last Saturday. The Post Master was absent at the time the alleged "outrage" was committed which is attempted to be fastened upon the office at this place. As we feel unwilling to be slandered without making an effort to set ourselves right before the public, you will oblige us by publishing this statement. The undersigned, Clerks in the Post Office at this place, knew nothing of the "outrage" above spoken of until the paper was handed to Mr. Roberts and their attention called to it by him. Where the paper was defaced, or by whom, we have no knowledge.

J. P. SAWYER,
J. H. HILLIARD,
W. D. D. POOLE.

Asheville, May 14.

The Falling of the Railroad Bridge near Hillsborough.—We learn that some misunderstanding exists as to the cause of the giving way of the Railroad bridge, near Brown's Mills, Orange. It is stated, in the Recorder's notice, that "one of the supports which rested upon an insecure foundation near the middle of the river, gave way, &c." This might leave the inference that the support referred to was mason-work; whereas, it was false woodwork, intended for temporary supports, and being placed, as stated, upon insecure ground, it sunk down, the bridge falling upon it. The bridge is clear of the stream, resting on stone abutments on either side. *None of the mason work gave way.*

We learn that the accident referred to will not retard the operations of the Road more than two weeks.—*Ral. Standard.*

Resignation of Attorney General.—We understand that M. W. Ransom, Esq., of Warren, has resigned the office of Attorney General; and that Gov. Bragg has notified the Council of State to meet on the 25th inst., to fill the vacancy.

A Drinking People.—Messrs. J. C. Dows & Co., in a communication to one of the San Francisco papers, state that five thousand gallons of distilled liquors have been consumed each day in California for the last four years, of which they at present furnish one thousand. The total amount of liquor consumed for four years past is, according to their calculation, about 22,600 hogsheads.

Secretary of the Navy.—Washington, May 6.—Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is still at home, in Fayetteville, North Carolina, sick. He is slowly recovering, and is expected to be able to return to Washington by the end of this month.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent has been declared by the Bank of Wadesboro'.

Cass and Butler.—Gen. Cass, in a letter to the Detroit St. George's Society, expresses his hostility to Know Nothingism. Gen. William O. Butler, who ran on the same ticket with Cass in 1848, in declining to run for Congress takes a similar position.

The rate of interest as established by the Nebraska Legislature is ten per cent per annum.

A hog said to weigh thirteen hundred and thirteen pounds was taken through Toledo on Friday last on his way for exhibition in New York. This monstrous animal is described as three years old, three feet eight inches high, and nine feet long. It was raised near Monroe, Michigan.

"Bob, lower yourself into the well and holler for help."

"What for."

"To frighten daddy and make some fun."

Bob did as was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered with a hickory sapling. Distance 5 1-2 feet.

Instances are cited of earnestness in preaching, and of persistent labors in the Gospel that appear at the present day astonishing and almost incredible. Hooper, bishop of two dioceses, preached daily. Tobias Matthews, bishop of Durham, eighty years old, preached daily. John Wesley is said to have preached 40,000 times in fifty years.

Destructive Fire.

New Orleans, May 7, 1855.—A fire yesterday destroyed the two corners of St. Charles and Gravier streets, including the Exchange Reading Room, the Museum, and several others. Loss $75,000, which is half covered by insurance.

Cholera.—The Chicago Tribune says it is useless to disguise the fact that the cholera has commenced its ravages on the Mississippi river, and that deaths have already occurred in many of the towns lying on that stream between St. Louis and St. Paul, and urges that precautionary measures should be adopted in Chicago before it makes its appearance there also.

The question has been asked, why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt sleeves, while it is considered correct for ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

Pretty Good.—A Methodist minister in Washington, while reading the discipline to the congregation, paused to suggest that if any of the congregation will continue to wear jewelry, the number of rings on the finger be not more than five, nor the breastpin larger than a good sized turnip.

Applause is the end and aim of weak minds.

Girls with red hair are said to fall in love with twice the intensity of those having black. They also talk twice as fast, and four times as hard.

Put your own shoulder to the wheel stoutly, before you cry for help out of the mud.

It is said to be an ascertained fact that oiled sawdust, acted upon by the rays of the sun, will ignite spontaneously in about sixteen hours.

MARRIED.

In Jonesborough, Ten., on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Timothy Sullins, Rev. David Sullins, Associate Principal of the Odd Fellows' Female High School at that place, to Miss Ann Rebecca, daughter of Hon. Jno. Blair.

DIED,

In Charlotte, on the 8th instant, of puerperal fever, Mrs. Octavia Jones, wife of E. P. Jones, Esq., aged about 28 years.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*
Asheville, May 3, 1855

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 100, A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June, in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS.
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.

May 3, 1855. 6w

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 27th, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't Ex officio of Literary Board.

Counties	Federal Population.	Distributive share.
Alamance,	10,166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,536	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,846	700 32
Camden,	5,164	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,380	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 34
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1429 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2544 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watuga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

Raleigh, May 17, 1855. 299—3w.

NOTICE.

There will be an election held at the Court House in this place on Friday the **18th** instant, for Town Commissioners for the present year.

T. A. BREVARD, Sh'ff.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form here prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envolope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy yard at (name the yard.")*

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town*) in the State of (*name the State.*) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement.*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,* for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency.*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, [*name of guarantor*] of (*name the town*] and State of [*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named, [*name the bidder or bidders*] will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness:

[*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above-named [*here name the guarantors*] are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[Signature.]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1.–Bricks.
2.–Stone.
3.–Yellow-pine timber.
6.–Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7.–Lime.
8.–Cement.
9.–Gravel and sand.
10.–Slate.
11.–Iron.
12.–Steel.
14.–Files.
15.–Paints, oils, and glass.
16.–Ship Chandlery.
18.–Stationery.
19.–Wood.
20.–Hay.
21.–Provender.
22.–Charcoal.
23.–Iron castings.
24.–Removing ledge.
25.–Constructing sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

Class No. 1.–Bricks.
2.–Stone.
3.–Yellow-pine timber.
4.– " " lumber.
5.–Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.–White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.–Lime and hair.
8.–Cement.
9.–Gravel and sand.
10.–Slate.
11.–Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.–Steel.
14.–Files.
15.–Paints, oils, and glass.
16.–Ship chandlery.
17.–Hardware.
18.–Stationary.
20.–Hay and straw.
21.–Provender.
22.–Charcoal.
23.–Packing.
25.–Iron castings.
26.–Pumping engine & pumps for dry dock.
27.–Steam engine for ropewalk

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1.–Bricks.
2.–Stone.
3.–Yellow-pine timber.
4.– " " lumber.
5.–Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.–White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and timber.
7.–Lime.
8.–Cement.
9.–Gravel and Sand.
10.–Slate.
11.–Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.–Steel.
14.–Files.
15.–Paints, oils, and glass.
16.–Ship chandlery.
17.–Hardware.
18.–Stationery.
20.–Hay and straw.
21.–Provender.
22.–Charcoal.
23.–Belting, packing, and hose.
24.–Copper and composition nails.
25.–Iron work and iron castings.
26.–Machinery and tools.
27.–Fire engine and appurtenances.
28. Iron roofing, &c.
29. Gunner's house, Ellis island, complete.
30. Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31. Oakum shop of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Line and hair.
11. Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
19. Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.
24. Copper and composition nails.
26. Machinery and tools.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak, and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16. Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing.
2. Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3. Provisions.
4. Groceries.
5. Dry Goods.
6. Bread, &c.
7. Tobacco.
8. Chandlery.
9. Hardware.
10. Iron and nails.
11. Paints, oils, and glass.
12. Files.
13 Lumber.
14. Provender.
15. Fire Wood.
16. Charcoal.
16. Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber.
6. White-pine timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12 Steel.
13. Pig iron.
14. Files.
15 Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
16. Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oil, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting and packing.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and timber.
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Cockle shells.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
11. Steel.
13. Railroad iron.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
19. Fire wood.
20. Hay.
21. Provender.
12. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed 'miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for dertermining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quanties required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yards for plans, specifications or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty per cent,] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and, if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

May 17, 1855. 299—4w.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.
Feb. 8. 1855.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec 21, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

GEORGIA.

From Albany, by Thomasville, Okapilco, and Morven, to Troupville.

From Albany, by Chickasawhatchee, Dover, Cuthbert, Petaula, to Georgetown.

From Albany, by Gillion's, Concord, Pachitta, and Fall creek, to Fort Gaines.

From Albany, by Gum Pond, Thomasville, Duncansville, and Centreville, to Tallahassee, Fla.

From Albany, by Gintown, and Pennsboro', to Irwinsville.

From Alapaha, by Drivers Hill and Troublesome, to Jasper, Florida.

From Athens, by Brokline, Amandaville, Montevideo, Evergreen, S. C., and Rock Mills, to Anderson c. h., S. C.

From Athens, by Bascobel, Harmony Grove, Maysville, Gillsville, Poplar Springs, Hughesburg, and Dawson, to Clarkesville.

From Athens, by Danielsville, Madison Springs, Franklin Springs, Bowersville, to Henely's Store.

From Athens, by Jefferson, Pond Fork, Sugar Hill, and Cunningham's Store, to Gainesville.

From Athens, by Planter's Stand, Taylorsville, and Cromers Mills, to Carnesville.

From Atlanta, by Boltonville, Marietta, Ackworth, Alatoona, Cartersville, Cassville, Kingston, Adairsville, Calhoun, Resaca, Tilton, Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Ringold, Opalika, and Chickamoga, to Chattanooga.

From Atlanta, by Utoy, Standtown, Campbletown, Dark Corner, Villa Rica, and Hickory Level, to Carrolton.

From Atlanta, by Ark, Red Oak, Fair Burn, Palmetto, Newman, Willow Grove, Corinth, Asbury, La Grange, and Long Cane, to West Point.

From Americus, by Providence, to Chenuba.

From Americus, by Danville and Drayton, to Vienna.

From Americus, by Plains of Dura, Lannahassie, Searsville, and Pineville.

From Augusta to Richmond Factory.

From Augusta, by Brezelia, Saw Dust, Lombardy, Thompson, Double Wells, Crawfordsville, Union Point, Greensborough, Buckhead, Madison, Social Circle, Covington, Oxford, Conyers, Lythonia, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to Atlanta.

From Augusta, by Kikokee, Double Branches, Lincolnton, Goshen, Petersburg, Anthony's Shoals, Cook's Law Office, Elberton, Amandaville, Eagle Grove, Bowersville, and Fairview, to Carnesville.

From Battle Ground to Mount Vernon.

From Bald Ground, in Cherokee county, by Jasper, to Ellijay.

From Barnesville, by The Rock, Thomaston, Double Bridges, Pleasant Hill, Talbottom, Box Spring, and Pine Hill, to Upatore.

From Bellview to Talbottom.

From Blairsville, by Chostoe, Loudsville, and Pleasant Retreat, to Dalonegah.

From Blairsville, by Young Cane, Tacoah, Blue Ridge, White Path, Ellijay, Cerro Gorko, Talking Rock, Pine Log, and Fairmount, to Cassville.

From Brunswick, by Waynesville, Warresboro', and Magnolia, to Troupville.

From Brunswick, by Bethel, Waynesville, and Langsburg, to Jeffersonton.

From Butler, by Wilcher's Mills, and Tazewell, to Buena Vista.

From Canton, by Bald Ground, Marble Works, Juno, to Dahlonega.

From Camak to Warrenton.

From Carrolton, by Laurel Hill, and Union Mill, to Franklin.

From Campbelltown to Fairburn.

From Carrolton, by New Babylon, to Van Wert.

From Carnesville, by Balce Springs, Isaac Davis, Erastus, and Nat Funnell's, to Jefferson.

From Cartersville, by Stilesborough, and Van Wert, to Cedartown.

From Cedar Bluff to Cave Spring.

From Cassville, by Little Prairie, Sonora, Free Bridge, and Holy creek, to Spring Place.

From Cave Spring, by Harrol's Cross Roads, and Occola, Ala., to Cedar Bluff.

From Centre Village, by Trader's Hill, and Paulerson's Ferry, to Suwanne.

From Cedartown to Pumpkinpill.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., Wauhatchie, Ga., to Trenton.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., by Roseville, Ga., to Frick's Gap.

From Chattanooga to Head of McLemore's Cave.

Fron Clayton to Blairsville.

From Clayton to Whetstone.

From Columbus, by Piedmont, Mulbery Grove, Mountain Hill, and Whitesville, to West Point.

From Columbus, Cottage Hill, Jamestown, Hannahatchee, Lumpkin, and Cuthbert, to Fort Gaines.

From Copeland, by Adams, to House creek.

From Covington, by Newtown Factory, Worthville, Jackson, Indian Springs, Cork, and New Market, to Forsyth.

From Covington, by Middle Ridge, Oak Hill, McDonough, and Double Cabins, to Griffin.

From Dahlonega, by Anricolola, Prince Edward's, Carticay, Ellejay, Tail's Creek, Coosawattee, Spring Place and Cedar Ridge, to Dalton.

From Dahlonega, by William Robertson's, to Round Hill.

From Dahlonega, by Cooper's Gap, Gaddistown, Stock Hill, Skeinah, Will Scott, Tocoah, Hot House, Huwassee, Mine, Reco Spring, and Greasy Creek, to Benton, Tenn.

From Darien to Brunswick.

From Darien to Frederica.

From Darien, by Fort Barrington Ferry, Pendarvis' Store, Alabaham creek, and Strickland's, to Waresboro'.

From Davisborough to Ferm's Bridge.

From Decatur, by Panthersville, Tucker's Cabin, and Stockbridge, to McDonough.

From Double Wells, by Sharon, to Washington.

From Dublin, to Jacksonville.

From Eatonton, by Shaffordsville and Clinton, to Macon.

From Eatonton to Monticello.

From Eden to James Hagan's, Bullock county.

From Eden, by J. Denmark's, W. D. Loack's, and Brueton's Mills, to Reidsville.

From Edenton, by James Shuman's, to Edward's Bridge.

From Elberton, by Harmony and Cold Water, to Montivideo.

From Eufala, Ala., by Georgetown, Ga., Petaula, Cotton Hill, Franklin, Ala., Pachilta, and Spring creek, Blakely, Ga., to Bainbridge.

From Fort Gaines, by Gatesville, Pine Bridge, Blakely, Olive Grove, and Argyle, to Chattahoche, Fla.

From Fort Valley, by Reynolds, to Butler.

From Fort Valley, by Sandy Point, Knoxville, Francisville, and Daviston, to Talbottom.

From Fort Valley, by Perry and Haynesville, to Hawkinsville.

From Fort Valley, by Marshallville, Winchester, and Montezuma, to Oglethorp.

From Gainesville, by War Hill, Gillsville, Hudson, Nail's creek, and Walnut Hill, to Carnesville.

From Gainesville, by New Bridge and Auraria, to Dahlonega.

From Gainesville, by Brown's Mills, Crossville, Smithville, Barretsville, High Tower, Broadtree, Orange, and Canton, to Etowan.

From Gainesville, by Duane Street, to Clarksville.

From Gainesville, by Glade Mines and Polkeville, to Argo.

From Gainesville to Walnut Hill, Bushville, Hudson, Sillville, to Carnesville.

From Gayton to Springfield.

From Gintown, by Hinton, Oclochney, and Tallokas, to Okapilc.

From Greensborough to White Plains.

From Greensborough to Glade's Cross Roads.

From Greensborough, by Penfield, to Scull Shoals.

From Greenville, by Woodbury and Magdalena, to Pleasant Hill.

From Greenville, by Farmer's, White Sulphur Springs, King's Gap, Goodman's Cross Roads, Cataula, and Cochran's Cross Roads, to Columbus.

From Greenville to Warm Springs.

From Griffin, by Liberty Hill, to Unionville.

From Griffin to Zebulon.

From Griffin, by York, White Water, Glen Grove, Kidron, and Saluda, to Newman.

From Griffin, by Double Cabins, Towaliga, Jackson, Indian Spring, Cork, Seven Islands, to Monticello.

From Griffin, by Erie, Jone's Mills, Greenville, Mountville, Lagrange, Long Cane, and West Point, to Cussetta, Ala.

From Gum Swamp to Irvinville.

From Halcyondale, by Mill Ray and Statesboro, to Reidsville.

From Halcyondale, by Black creek, Buck creek, Sylvania c. h., Jacksonborough, Mill Haven, Joy's Mills, and Alexander, to Waynesborough.

From Hawkinsville, by Copeland, Temperance, McRae's Store, Jacksonville, Clayville, Lumber City, Roxville, Perry's Mils, Beard's creek, and Jone's creek, to Darien.

From Hawkinsville, by Millwood, Vienna, Gum creek, Slade, Warwick, and Hollidaysville, to Albany.

From Hawkinsville to Gum Swamp.

From Hawkinsville by Lawson and Vineyard, to Irwinsville.

From Holmesville, by Stafford's Ferry and Surrency's, to Reidsville.

From Holmesville to Hall.

From Huntsville to Dallas.

From Jacksonville, by Feronia, to Ocmulgeeville.

From Jasper to Cassville.

From Jefferson, by John Randolph's and Cain's, to Cumming.

From Jenk's Bridge, in Bullock county, by Davis Mills and Brier Patch, to Slatesborough.

From Jonesborough to Fayetteville.

From Jones' Mills, by Rocky Mount, to Holly.

From Kingston to Rome.

From Knoxville, by Hopewell, to Russellville.

From Knoxville, by Hickory Grove, Hootensville, Carsonville, and Centre, to Falbottom.

From Knoxville, by Hammock's Grove, Gulloden, and Waynesville, to Thomaston.

From Lagrange, by O. Neal's Mills, and Cochran's cross Roads, Hamilton, and Cautaula, to Columbus.

From Lagrange, by Vernon, Antioch, Wehadkee, Ala., Rock Mills, Roanoke, and High Pine, to Wedowee, Ala.

From Lagrange, by Houston, to Franklin.

From Lanier to Oglethorpe.

From Lannahassie, by Bottsford, Pleasant Level, Flat Point, to Starkville.

From Lawrenceville, by Suwannee, Shentonville, and Cunning, to High Tower.

From Lawrenceville, by Chinquepin Grove, Auburn, Mulberry, and Marcuss, to Jefferson.

From Lexington to Lexington Depot.

From Lexington, by Point Peter, Broad River, Elberton, Harmony, Coldwater, Montevideo, Evergreen, S. C., Rock Mills, Mountain creek, to Anderson c. h.

From Lombardy, by Republican, Reedy creek, Spread Oak, and Sylvan Grove, to Fenn's Bridge.

From Loudsville to Clarkesville.

From Lowellville, by Rocky Mount, Holly, Gold Hill, and Hogansville, to Corinth.

From Lythonia, by Flat Rock, to White House.

From Lythonia to Rockbridge.

From Macon, by Reynoldsville, Fort Valley, Powdersville, Reynold's Steamfactory, to Columbus.

From Macon, by Fort Valley, Marshallsville, Winchester, and Montezuma, to Oglethorp.

From Macon, by Collaparchee, Forsyth, Barnesville, and Milner, to Griffin, Bear creek, Jonesborough, and Rough and Ready, and East Point, to Atlanta.

From Macon, by Jeffersonville, Marion, and Twigsville, to Tarversville.

From Macon, by Colaparchee, Forsyth, Barnesville, and Milner, to Griffin.

From Madison, by Double Shoals, Salem, and Farmington, to Watkinsville.

From Madison, by Hearnsville, and Shady, Dale, to Monticello.

From Madison, by Glade's Cross Roads, Eatonton, Staffordville, Blountsville, and Clinton, to Macon.

From Magnolia to Blount's Ferry, Flor.

From Magnolia, by Coffee c. h., to Swan's Store.

From Magnolia, by Carter's Bridge, and Alapaha, to Troupville.

From Marietta, by Roswell, Lebanon Farm House, Big creek, Cumming, Coal Mountain, Crossville, and Auriara, to Dahlonega.

From Marietta, by Lost Mountain, to Dallas, in Paulding county.

From Marietta, by Noonday, and Woodstock, to Canton.

From Marietta, by Powder Springs, to Salt Springs.

From Marion, by Cool Springs, to Lauren's Hill.

From Marshallville to Lanier c. h.

From Mayfield to Powelton.

From Mayfield, by Rock Mills, Shoals of Ogeechee, Curry's Mills, and Fenn's Bridge, to Davisboro.

From Maysville, by Grove Lever, Bushville, Nael's creek, Middle River, and Hollingsworth, to Allendale.

From Milledgeville, by Blountsville, Tranquilla, Hillsboro, Monticello, Palo Alto, Leaksville, and Starsville, to Covington.

From Milledgeville, by Talmage, to Gordon.

From Milledgeville, by Clopton's Mills, to Eatonton.

From Milledgeville, by Dennis, to Eatonton.

From Milledgeville, by Black Springs, Attamira, Sparta, and Powelton, to Double Wells.

From Midville, by Conoochee, to Swainsborough.

From Milton to Waynesborough.

From Morganton to Murphey, N. C.

From McDonough, by Spring, to Sandy Ridge.

From Moseley's Store, to Walton's Ford, on Tugalo River.

From Mount Yonah, by Mossy creek, and Polkville, to Poplar Spring, Hall county.

From Mount Vernon, by Little York, to Sugar creek.

From Mount Vernon, by Sterling, to Reidsville.

From Morven, by Shank Ferry, Hadird, Avat, [and] Randall's, to Orel.

From Monticello, by Gladesville, Graball, and Poverty Hill, to Macon.

From Newman, by Saluda, and Kirdon, to Fayetteville.

From Newman, by Lodi, Rotherwood, and Bowersville, to Carrolton.

From Newman, by Paris, Location, and Harralson, to Erin.

From Newman, by Rio, and Enon Grove, to Franklin.

From Newman, by county Line, Cedar Branch, River Town, Campbleton, Sault Springs, to Marietta.

From Oglethorpe, by Americus, Starkville, Palmyra, Albany, Newton, Bainbridge, Quincy, and Salubrity, to Tallahassee, Fla.

From Oglethorpe, by Grangerville, Poindexter, Fragoletta, Tazewell, Buena Vista, Glenalta, and Halloca, to Columbus.

From Oglethorpe, by Hamburg, Pondtown, Buena Vista, Searsville, Richland, Lumpkin, Bladen creek, and Georgetown, to Eufaula, Ala.

From Oglethorpe, by Lanier, Howard, Upatoire, and Steam Factory, to Columbus.

From Oglethorpe, by Jallappa, and Brysonsville, to Vienna.

From Okapilco to Piscola.

From Palmetto, by county Line, Cedar Branch, Riverton, and Campbellton, to Palmetto.

From Peadam's Store, by Linder's Bluff, Burddishville, Rushville, and Esonville, to Holmesville.

From Perry to Henderson.

From Philadelphia to Savannah.

From Pleasant Hill, by Bellville, Bluff Springs, Waverly Hall, and Ellerslie, to Columbus.

From Raysville, by Leathersville, to Lincolnton.

From Pond Town, by Quebec, to Holly Grove.

From Pond Town, by Buena Vista, Glenalta, Halloca, and Quinfield, to Columbus.

From Resaca, by Sugar Valley, Villanow, Gordon Springs, and Chesnut Flats, and Lafayette, to Frick's Gap.

From Ringgold, by Wood's Station, to Lafayette.

From Riceboro, by Walthourville, to Hinesville.

From Rome, by Fann's Valley, to Cedartown.

From Rome, by Annuchee, Dirttown, Summerville, Trion Factory, Lafayette, Rock Spring, Snow Hill, and Roseville, to Ringgold.

From Rome, by Thomas Mills, to Ala., via the South Side of Coosa River.

From Rome, by Vann's Valley, to Cave Spring.

From Sandersville, by Warthen's Store, to Long's Bridge.

From Savannah, by Grayton, Egypt, Halcyondale, Ogechee, Scarborough, Millan, Midville, Holcomb, Spear's Turn Out, Davisborough, Tennille, Oconee, Emmett, McDonald, Gordon, and Griswoldville, to Macon.

From Savannah to New York.

From Savannah, by Riceboro and South Newport, to Darien.

From Savannah, by Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Mayport Mills, Fla., Yellow Bluff, Jacksonville, Mandarin, Hibernia, Middleburgh, Picolata, to Pilatka, Flor.

From Social Circle, by Brick Store and Newborn, to Ebenezer.

From Social Circle, by Monroe, Good Hope, High Shoals, and Watkinsville, to Athens.

From Spear's Turn Out to Louisville.

From Spear's Turn Out to Battle Ground.

From St. Mary, by Woodstock Mills, Fla., to Centre Village, Ga.

From Stone Mountain, by Pinckneyville, to Warsaw.

From Stone Mountain, by Sweetwater, Yellow River, Lawrenceville, Cain's, and Hog Mountain, to Gainesville.

From Sparta to Tennille.

From Sparta to Mount Zion.

From Sugar Hill, by Cobbsville, to Jacksonville.

From Swayne's Store to Waresboro.

From Swainsboro, by Ohopee, to Reidsville.

From Talboton, by Reabone, to Hootenville.

From Tennille to Rick's Mills.

From Tennille, by Erwin's Cross Roads, and Buck Eye, to Dublin.

From Tennille to Sandersville.

From Thomasville, by Dekeb's Store, and Glasglow, to Monticello, Florida.

From Thomasville to Bainbridge.

From Thomasville, by Eastwood, to Michosaukie, Flor.

From Thomasville, by Boston, Grooverville and Stanton, to Monticello, Flor.

From Thomasville, by Okapilco, and Morven, to Troupville.

From Thompson, by Wrightsboro, Raysville, Winfield, Appling, and White Oak, to Thompson.

From Toombsborough, by Milburn, Stephensville, and Cool Springs, to Laurens Hill.

From Troupville, by Piscola and Cherry Lake, Fla., to Madison C. H.

From Troupville, by Griffin's Mills, Flat creek, and Udenfield, to Erwinsville.

From Troupville, by Clayattsville, to Belleville, Fla.

From Union Point, by Public Square, to Philomath.

From Union Point, by Woodville, Bairdstown, and Maxey, to Athens.

From Vernon, by Antioch, Wehadkee, Ala., Rock Mills, Roanoke, and High Pine, to Wedonee.

From Villa Rica, by Pleasant Vale, Etna and Cedartown, to Cave Spring.

From Villa Rica to Van Wert.

From Villa Rica, by Burnt Stand, Tallapoose, Oak Level, Ala., and Rabbit Town, to Jacksonville, Ala.

From Villa Rica to Flint Hill.

From Villa Rica, by Pumpkin Vine and Dallas, to Powder Springs.

From Waresboro, by Ocean's Wave, to Fredonia.

From Waresboro, by Kettle creek, to Centre Ville.

From Waresboro, by St. Illa, Holmesville, Piney Head, Stafford's Ferry, and Watermellon, to Reidsville.

From Washington, by Danburg, Petersburg, Calhoun's Mills, S. C., and Lebanon, to Abbeville, S. C.

From Washington, by Mallorysville, Fish Dam, Indian Hill, to Elberton.

From Washington to Rehoboth.

From Washington to Centreville.

From White Sulphur Springs, by Warm Springs and Quito, to Bellevue.

From Winchester, by Minerva, to Horse Head.

From Young Cane, by Stock Hill, Tekenetely, and Carticay, to Talking Rock.

FLORIDA.

From Adamsville, by Pineborough, and Fort Butler, to Lake Griffin.

From Alligator, by White Springs, Jasper, Jennings, Belleville, Cherry Lake Hamburgh, Clifton, and Ancilla, to Monticello.

From Alligator, by Durham, to Olustee.

From Alligator, by Suwannee Shoals, to Blount's Ferry.

From Augusta to Homasassa.

From Apalachicola, by Chattahoochee, to Columbus, Georgia.

From Alaqua to Geneva, Ala.

From Bainbridge, Ga., by Chattahoochee, Marianna, Scourlock's Springs, Webbville, Campbellton, Geneva, Ala., Gentsville, Fla., Milton, and Floridatown, to Pensacola.

From Bainbridge, Ga., by Chattahoochee, Ochesee, West Winton, Rickoe's Bluff, Iola, and Fort Gadsden, to Apalachicola.

From Barbour's, by New River, Fort Harllee and Fort Crane, to Micanopy.

From Enterprise to New Smyrna.

From Fanning, Levy co., Fort [Fanning] by Cook's Hammock, Warrior, Fenhalloway, Eauperire, Madison co., and Rocky Ford, to Waukeena, Jefferson county.

From Garey's Ferry, by Fort Harlee, Newmansville, and Ellisville, to Alligator.

From Holmes's Valley to St. Andrews Bay.

From Homosassa to Atsena Otie.

From Homosassa, by Crystal River, to Long Pond, Wacasassa.

From Jacksonville to Haddock's.

From Jacksonville, by Brandy Branch, Barber's, and Ocean Pond, to Aligator.

From Jasper, by Blount's Ferry, Raulerson's Ferry, to Centre Village, Ga.

From Key West, by Key Vaccas, to Miami.

From Key West, by Indian Key, to Charleston, S. C.

From Key West, by Manatee, Tampa, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Apalachicola, and Pensacola, to N. Orleans, La.

From Madison, by Charles Mills, Charles Ferry, New Boston, Troy, and Collins, to Clay Landing.

From Madison, by Hamburg, and Clifton, to Groversville, Ga.

From Marianna, Jackson co., to St. Andrew's Bay.

From Marianna, by Calhoun C. H., to Apalachicola.

From Marianna, by Orange Hill, Vernon, Holiness Valley, and Knox Hill, to Uchee Anna.

From Marianna to Ochesee.

From Marianna to Abe Spring.

From Melendez to Augusta.

From Mellonville to New Smyrna.

From Mellonville to Jernigan.

From Micanopy to Gainesville, in Alachua county.

From Middleburgh to Newmansville

From Milton, by Coon Hill, Nathansville, Ala., and Fort Crawford, to Sparta, Ala.

From Milton, by East River, and Alaqua, to Uchee Anna.

From Monticello, by Grooversville, Ga., to Mhomasville.

From Newmansville to New River.

From Newnansville, by Fort Clark, Wacahootie, Micanopy, Flemington, & Newton, to Ocala.

From Newnansville, by Tustenawagga, Santa Fe, Fort Fanning, and Waccasassa, to Atsena Otie.

From Newnansville, by Fort Harlee, to Middlebury.

From Newport, by Waukeenah, to Monticello.

From New Smyrna, by Indian River, and Jupiter, to Miami.

From Ocala, by Long Swamp, and Adamsville, to Abrahamtown.

From Oglethorp, Ga., by Cuthbert, Blakely. and Woodville, Ala., to Marianna, Fla.

From Orange Springs, by Micanopy, to Fort Crane.

From Pensacola, by Apalachicola, St. Mark's, and Atsena, Otie, to Key West.

From Pensacola, by Blakely, Ala., to Mobile.

From Pensacola, by Escambia, to Belleville, Ala.

From Pilatka, by Orange Springs, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard, Melendes, Augusta, and Fort Taylor, to Tampa.

From Pilatka, by Madisonboro, Newmansville, and Ellisville, to Alligator.

From Pilatka, by Webatka, and Enterprise, to Mellonville.

From Pilatka, by Picolata, Middleburgh, Magnolia Hills, Mandarin, and Jacksonville, to Charleston. S. C.

From Quincy to Apalachicola.

From Quincy to Chattahoochee.

From Quincy to Secludo.

From Stillepica to Finholloway.

From Spring Hill, Benton co., by Melendez, and Cedar Tree, to Fort Dale.

From St. Augustine, by Smyrna, Indian River, San Lucia, Jupiter, Miami, Key Largo, Indian Key, Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota, Tampa, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Apalachicola, St. Joseph's, and St. Andrew's, to Pensacola.

From St. Augustine to Picolata.

From St. Augustine, by Jacksonville and Kirkland, to St. Mary's.

From St. Joseph's to Apilachicola.

From Tallahassee, by Moses Beasley's, on the Tologee, to Ridleysville, on the Apalachicola River.

From Tallahassee, by Centervilla, Mannington, and Duncansville, Ga., to Thomasville, Ga.

From Tallahassee, by Benhaden, Shell Point and Patuxet, and Sophchoppy, to Walker.

From Tallahasse, by Nickosukee and Southerland, to Monticello.

From Tallahassee, by Salubrity and Quincy, to Bainbridge, Ga.

From Tallhassee, by Waukeenah, Monticello, Beasley, Stockton, Mosely Hall, Shil Cpica, Madison c. h., Columbus, Mineral Springs, and Little River, to Aligator.

From Tallahassee to St. Mark's.

From Tallahassee to Newport.

From Tampa, by Ichepuchesassa and Jenigan, to Mellonville.

From Tampa to Manatee.

From Tampa, by Kennedy's Store, and Summerlew's Store, to Fort Mellon.

From Tampa, to Old Tampa Bay.

From Vermon to St. Andrew's Bay.

From Wacahootie, by Emathla, Camp Izard, Homasassa, Augusta, and Chocohatie, to Fort Dale.

From West Waynton, by Asper Grove, to Abes Springs.

ALABAMA.

From Abbeville, by Clopton, Barnes's Cross Roads.

From Andalusia to Milton, (Florida.)

From Ashville by Mount Niles and Taylor, to Village Springs.

From Ashville, by Branchville, Cedar Grove, Bridgeton, Highland, and Woodsboro', to Montervallo.

From Ashville, by Broken Arrow, Cropvell, and Kelby's creek, to Harpersville.

From Asheville, by Greensport and Polksville, to Alexandria.

From Athens, by White Sulphur Springs, Bridgeforth's, Gilbertsboro, Bethel, Tenn., and rospect, to Elkton.

From Aberfoil, by Edgefield and Tarrionville, to Troy.

From Barryton, by Nicholson's Store, and Mackesville, Miss., to Quitman.

From Bellefonte to Bawlingsville.

From Bennettsville, by Atwood, Coxville, Fishers, Gap, Duck Spring, and Hendricksville, to Van Buren.

From Benton, by Pleasant Hill and Bragg's, to Mount Willing.

From Big Pond, by Mad creek and Olinda, to Columbus, (Miss.)

From Blue Pond, by Leesburgh, King's Hill, Turkeytown, and Gadsden, to Ashville.

From Blue Pond, by Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Straight Neck Missionary Station, [Ga.,) and Coosa, to Rome.

From Blountsville, by Murphre's Valley, Brooksville, Walnut Grove, and Crawford's Cove, to Bennettsville.

From Bolivar, by Birmingham, Craw creek, to Winchester.

From Bolivar, by Valley Head, to Alpine, (Georgia.)

From Brickville, by Leighton, to La Grange.

From Buena Vista, to Bell's Landing.

From Burnt Corn, by Turnbull, Buena Vista, and Newtown Academy, to Camden.

From Burnt Corn, by Belleville, Sparta, and Brooklyn, to Andalusa.

From Burnt Corn, by Monroeville, Claiborne, Gosport, Suggsville, and Jackson's, to St. Stephen's.

From Butler Springs, by Pine Apple and Allentown, to Camden.

From Cahaba, by Cambridge, Rehoboth, Prairie Bluff, and Canton, to Camden.

From Cahaba, by Portland, Moseley's Grove, Elm Bluff, Richmond, Carlowsville, Snow Hill, and Monterey, to Butler Springs.

From Cahaba, by Orville, Fulton, Liberty Hill, and Uniontown, to Macon.

From Camden, by Black's Bluff, Bell's Landing, Claiborn, Mount Pleasant, Fort Montpelier and Tensaw, to Stockton.

From Camden, by Clifton, Hamden, Shiloh, Dixon's Mills, and Sweet-Water, to Nanafalia.

From Carrolton to Bridgeville.

From Cedar Bluff, by Gaylesville, Ringgold, Cobb's Mills, Alpine, Teloga Springs, and Duck Creek, to La Fayette.

From Cedar Bluff, by Gaylesville, Cedar Springs, Chatoogaville, (Ga.) and Melville, to Summerville.

From Centre to Cave Spring, [Ga.]

From Centreville to Carrollton, in Tishemingo co., Miss.

From Chambers, by Milltown and Louina, to Weedowee.

From Chambers, by Fredonia, to Vernon, [Ga.]

From Chickasaw, by Eastport, Miss., and Yellow Creek, to Jacinto.

From Chickasaw to Buzzard's Roost.

From China Grove, by Mount Hillard, to Bruceville.

From Chulafiance, by Blue Ridge and Flat Rock, to Bowden.

From Chunenuggee, by Fort Browder, Battsville, and Colkec, to Eufaula.

From Clayton to Troy.

From Clinton, by Hopewell, Warsaw, Cooksville, Miss., Mashulaville, and Buck Horn, to Louisville.

From Coffeeville, by Bladon Springs, Old Washington, Pleasant Valley, St. Stephens, New Wakefield, and Mount Vernon, to Citronville.

From Columbus, Ga., by Girard, Ala., Crawford and Society Hill, to Tuskegee.

From Columbus, Ga., by Girard, Ala., Lamington, Sandfort, Uchee, Hernando, and Euroe, to Chunenuggee.

From Columbus, Ga., by Peru, Ala., Vilula, and Gleenville, to Eufalula.

From Columbus, Ga., by Girard, Ala., Dover, and Salem, to Opelika.

From Columbus, Ga., by Woccoochee, Ala., Mechanicsville, Berlin, and Osanipa, to West Point, (Ga.)

From Courtland, by Mountain Home, Moulton, Camp Spring, Kinlock, Thornhill, Eldridge, Dublin, Sheffield, New Luxington, North River, and Northport, to Tuscaloosa.

From Crawford, by Girard, to Columbus, (Ga.)

From Cusseta, by Oak Bowery, Waverly, Fort Henderson, and Souchatchie, to Notasulga.

From Dadeville, by Stowe's Ferry, Youngsville, Adam's Store, Soccopatoy, and Nivburgh, to Rockford.

From Dadeville to Goldville.

From Daleville, by Bridgeville, to Andalusia.

From Daleville, by Newton, Mill, Cureton's Bridge, Abbeville, Hilliardsville, and Franklin, to Fort Gaines, (Ga.)

From Decatur, by Ivy Bluff, Danville, Basham's Gap, Houston, and Clear-creek Falls, to Jasper.

From Decatur, by Dry creek, Courtland, and Leighton, to Tuscumbia.

From Decatur, by Moresvile, to Athens.

From Demopolis, by Spring Hill, Linden, Nanafolia, Pineville, and Morvin, to Coffeeville.

From Dudleyville, by Horse Shoe Bend, to Goldville.

From Elyton, by Fire Mill, Abner Wood's, Raben's Cross Roads, and Sander's Ferry, to Jasper.

From Eufaula, to Scippensville, by Bushe's Cross Roads, Golden Valley, and Blue Springs.

From Eufaula, by Otho, to Frandlin.

From Efaula, by King's Lawrenceville, Abbeville, Mill Grove, Columbia, Open Pond, Millwood, Fla, and Greenwood, to Marianna.

From Eutaw, by Forland, to Demopolis.

From Fayette, by Pilgrim's Rest, Newtonville, McConnell's, Haclemen's Cross Roads, and Palmetto, to Reform.

From Fayette, by Big Pond, and Yellow Creek, to Military Springs.

From Fayette, by Dublin, and New River, to Holly Grove.

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OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

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This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

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WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

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